TO THE MEANS OF EXIT. The Result of Examinations Ordered by the Fire Department and the Department of Buildings-Looking after the Welfure of Customers and the Safety of Employees,

The possibility of a panie in any of the large retail dry goods stores, in case of fire in any part of the building, has been the subject of . investigation by the officials of the Fire Department and the Department of Buildings. The means of exit for customers, as well as the employees, have been seriously considered for some time, and necessary alterations of entrances and stairways have been ordered for the better protection of life in case persons in the buildings should be frightened and try to escape. Just before the holidays, when it was expected that thousands of persons would visit the large retail stores, the Fire Commissioners passed a resolution that " as the condition of a number of large retail business establishments is such as to excite apprehension of serious consequences likely to result in case of the occurrence of fire therein." the chief of the department be directed to cause an inspection to be made by the several chiefs of battalion in their respective battalion districts, with directions to report the result thereof in detail, together with their recommendations for the better protection of life and property in the establishments, and that the chief of the department, in forwarding the reports to the Commissioners, shall endorse upon them his opinion and recommendations.

In response to that resolution the principal retail dry goods stores were inspected, and Chief Bates forwarded the reports to the Commissioners. Wherever it was necessary for the Department of Buildings to take action, the commendations in the reports were sent to that department. The majority of the reports were made by Chief Gicquel of the Fifth Battalion, the principal stores being in his district. The Department of Buildings had also been examining large stores, factories, and buildings in which a great number of persons are employed, and instead of acting upon the recommendations of the Fire Department, in several cases, the reports of the Inspectors of the Department were accepted, and alterations and improvement ordered accordingly. The Department of Buildings paid more particular attention to the means of exit from the upper stories of the buildings. deeming the doorways in the first stories suffi cient to allow persons to pass out in case of a rush. The inspection by the Fire Department looked to the welfare of customers in the two lower stories, as well as for the safety of employees in the upper stories. R. H. MACY & Co.

In his report in regard to the stores occupied by R. H. Macy & Co. at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue, Chief Gicquel said: "The main building is a brown-stone front, and the firm also occupies 192, 194, and 198 Sixth avenue. The buildings are connected in the rear of the first stories and basements by a one-story building running through from Thirteenth street to Fourteenth street. The principal showroom at Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue is fifty by one hundred feet, which also connects with an L through to Thirteenth street, the L being fifty feet wide and connecting buildings at 65, 67, and 69 Thirteenth street, 65 and 67 being threestory brick and 69 only two-story. There is also a large salesroom in the second story of the corner building on Fourteenth street. The upper stories of the buildings at 192, 194, and 196 Sixth avegue are divided into small rooms. having been formerly used as dwellings, and in which a large number of females are employed. The basements of these buildings are used as the crockery department, and a large number of persons are usually assembled there. It is divided by walls from 192, 194, and 196, in which portion is the packing department, and in which a large quantity of straw and paper is used. The entrance from this department to the salesrooms on this floor is at the foot of the stairs to the salesrooms on the first floor, and is secured by wooden doors. Should a fire occur in the packing room the means of exit from the basement by the stairway last mentioned would be cut off, this being the only means of exit for visitors and employees from the said salesroom. I would recommend that the openings from the packing rooms to the salesroom be secured by iron doors in place of those now in use, and also that large notices be posted in said basement directing those who may not be familiar with the premises, the way to reach the exit to Sixth avenue through the delivery room. The place is furnished with fire buckets axes, &c., and two fire extinguishers, and all the main doors on the front of the buildings open inward. I would recommend that all doors be altered to open outward, and that one large additional double door be constructed on the Fourteenth street side, and also two more doors on the Sixth avenue the stairs to the salesrooms on the first floor accuted on the Fourteenth street side, and also two more doors on the Sixth avenue side, and also that the premises be supplied with fire extinguishers on each floor, and that an iron balcony fire escape be placed in the rear of the buildings as Thirteenth street. There are employed in these buildings about 1.100 persons, two-thirds being females, the greater number being employed in the busement and in the first story. I consider 8.000 as a low estimate of the number of persons in this establishment at the time of 'persons in this establishment at the time of 'persons in this establishment at the time of y inspection, and should a fire take place dur-go business hours, which is from 8 A. M. till te in the evening during the holiday season, nd a panic be creased thereby, the loss of life ould be great and an unparalleled calamity be to result.'

and a panic be created thereby, the loss of life would be great and an unparalleled calamity be the result."

The inspection of the stores by the Department of Buildings was made by Inspector Cavitt, and in his report on the 29th of November he said: "The fire scuttles are two by three feet each, with stationary wood steps. There are seven lines of stairs, average size three feet wide, three from the first to the top story, and four from the second to the top story. The hoistway has trap doors on all floors, and is not provided with rails in the third and fourth stories. It is occupied in the first story, used as stores and ware-rooms, by thirty-five males and two hundred and fifty females; in the second story, used as dress and cloak ware-rooms, by two males and eighteen females; in the third story, used as a factory, by one male and eighty females; in the third story, used as a factory, by one male and eighty females; in the third story used as a factory. By seventy females." His recommendations were: "An iron ladder from the third story to the roof of the one-story extension on Thirteenth street buildings, and the stairs at 290 Sixth avenue carried from the first to the fourth story; also the lock removed from the scuttle in the same building."

Since that report was made the firm has leased two more stories can move from one end of the upper stories can move from one end of the building to the other, and escape by means of stairs to the lower stories or go to the roof and thence to adjoining buildings and Thirteenth street. The doors in the first story now swing either outward or inward, and at this season of the year the doorways are often entirely open. There are two doors on the Fourteenth street side. One is double, and very wide: the other much narrower. There are four doors on the Sixth avenue side.

In regard to Enzye & Co. In store at 241, 242.

In regard to Kinzey & Co.'s store at 241, 243 and 245 Sixth avenue, Chief Glequel reported: "It is attiree-story, corrugated fron front build-ing, with an extension in the first story. The ing, with an extension in the first story. The first and second startes are used as salesrooms, and the upper stories are divided into work rooms. There are about 150 persons employed in the bailding, principally females. The means of exit from the upper stories are by an ordinary stairway and doors cut through party walls. These buildings are similar to the majority in this neighborhood occupied by dry goods dealers, having been altered from dwelling houses, and additions made from time to time as business increased, which has left them in their present complicated, and, in my opintime as business increased, which has left them in their present complicated, and, in my opinion, weak condition, and not safe in case of fire, or adequate in strength to support safely the large amber of persons who at times congregate therein. I would recommend that one of the rear windows in the third story be converted into a door, with proper steps thereto, and that axes be placed on the several floors near rear windows to be used in case of necessity in removing the remaining windows, and that a fire escape be placed in the rear of the building from the upper story to the roof of the extension. Also that signs be posted on all the floors above the first, notifying employees and those who may be in the building that there are means of exit from the building by the rear, and where to find it."

of exit from the building by the rear, and where to find it."

That store was inspected by Inspector Cavitt, of the Department of Buildings, and in his report, on the 30th of January, he said: "The main building has no scuttle, There are two buildings has no scuttle. There are two buildings has no scuttle, and in the first of the second story, each five feet wide, one of which runs to the third or top story, also a line in the rear building from the first to the third story. It is occupied in the first story, used as alesrooms for dry goods and notions, by twenty-five males and sixty females; in the second story, used as cloak and warercoms, by eight males and twenty fomales; in the third story, used as storage and stocktooms, by two males. There are two fire escapes from the first to the second story, and a door connecting with stairs in the rear building, which is also provided with a double bal-

cony and ladder fire escape. In my opinion the present means of escape are sufficient."

cony and ladder fire escape. In my opinion the present means of escape are sufficient."

ALTMAN 2 CO

Chief Gicquel also inspected the large building occupied by B. Altman 2 CO. at 299.301, and 303 Sixth avenue, and reported: "There are two stairways in front for customers, and one in the rear for employees, the latter extending to the Nineteeuth street side. There are employed in the first story seventy-five females; second story, fifty females; third story, seventy-five females; the first story seventy-five females; second story, fifty females; third story, seventy-five females; the story seventy-five females; second story, fifty females; the first story seventy-five females; second story, sittle space as possible without actually making them winding, this mode of construction leaving a well hole in the entre, and in case of a rush from the several floors by the persons congregated there I believe one-third would be thrown through the well hole. I would recommend that the well hole be provided with an iron netting at the landings or turns, strong enough to bear the weight of at least twenty persons. Also that a fire escape be placed against the side of the building connecting with each window in said wall and extending down to the roof of the adjoining building. The building is new, and generally supposed to be first-class in every respect; but, in my opinion, in its present condition I consider it a place where at any moment one of the most heart-rending calamities may take place—a calamity that will bring woe and sorrow to the families of those employed therein."

Inspector Cavitt, after the inspection of Altman & Co.'s store, reported on the Slat of January: "The scuttle is two by three feet, with an iron ladder. There are two lines of stairs five and a half and four feet wide from the first tory, used as alescoom for dry and fancy goods, by twenty-five males and forty females; in the third story, used as a workroom, by eight males and fifteen females; and in the fourth story, used as a workroom, by tw ALTMAN & CO.

and in the fourth story, used as a workroom, by two males and seventy-five fomales. Noth-ing required."

SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

In regard to Simpson, Crawford & Simpson's store, at 305, 307, and 309 Sixth avenue, Chief Gicquel reported: "The first and second stories are used as salesrooms. The third story is used as a workroom, and about thirty females are employed there. The means of exit from the first story are by two front doors in the centre of the building. The only means of exit from the upper stories is by an ordinary stairway. I would recommend that the iron bars be removed from the windows in the upper stories, and that fire escapes be placed from the upper story to the roof of the extension in the rear of 309, and that proper stairway, with builkhead, be built from the fourth floor to the roof; also that a large double doorway be opened on the Nineteenth street side, near the stairway to the upper stories."

That store was inspected by Inspector Cavitt. SIMPSON, CRAWFORD & SIMPSON.

bulkhead, be built from the fourth floor to the roof: also that a larke double doorway be opened on the Nineteenth street side, near the stairway to the upper stories."

That store was inspected by Inspector Cavitt on the 23d of December last, and he reported: "There are three scuttles, each two by three feet. Two of them have stationary wooden steps. There are three lines of stairs, two from the first to the fourth story, and one from the first to the fourth story, and one from the first to the second story in the two-story extension. It is occupied in the first story, used as a salesroom for fancy and dry goods, by forty-five males and eighty females; in the second story, also used as a salesroom, by the males and twenty-five females; in the third story, used as a workroom, by two males and sixteen females, and in the fourth story, also used as a workroom by three males and sixteen females. There are four families in the third and fourth stories of 307 and 309." His recommendation was: "A fire escape in the rear of buildings 309 and 311 at third and fourth stories." On the 30th of January, the Inspector reported: "A door has been cut through the partition wall in the fourth story, making a connection with 309 and 311, which gives the occupants in the fourth story three ways of exit. Also an iron ladder with hand rails has been provided to lead from the two-story extension. Means of escape sufficient."

Since those reports were made, fire started in the building. The plate glass fronts were two stories in height. At about 6 P. M. on April 12, a clerk entered one of the show windows to light a gas jet, and he accidentally set fire to a quantity of laces and light fabrics displayed in the window. Confusion followed the alarm of fire, as there were still many customers in the sewing women in the upper stories were warned to quit the building quietly, and they did so, making their exit by a rear door on the Nineteenth street side. The fire lasted half an hour, and was confined to the front of the store.

It will b

do not agree. O'NEILL & CO.

o'NEILL & CO.

In regard to H. O'Neill & Co. astore at 321. 323. 325, 327, and 329 Sixth avenue, Chief Gicquei recorted: "It is a four-story brick building. The two lower stories, used as salesrooms, are generally crowded by purchasers and employees, the latter numbering about 100, principally females. In the upper stories about 200 persons are employed, and in case of fire a wooden stairway three feet wide on the top floor, at 329, leading to the scuttle is the only means of exit. The rear windows at 325, 327, and 329 are secured by heavy iron bars, which would prevent exit in case of fire. There are two double entrances on Sixth avenue, the doors of which open inward, these being the only means of exit on the premises. There is a double stairway leading from the first to the second story, used by employees and patrons. gounder stairway leading from the first to the second story, used by employees and patrons. I would recommend that the iron bars be removed from the reer windows and the same be replaced by iron shutters, and I would also recommend that an iron balcony fire escape be placed from the second to the fourth story on the Twentieth street side of the building, also that an iron balcony. the Twentieth street side of the building also that an iron balcony fire escape be constructed from the fourth story to the extension in the rear. I consider the place extremely danger-ous, as the floors are, in my opinion, not prop-erly supported, the party walls having been re-moved and the same replaced by wooden pillars and circles and in case of free residents.

and girders; and in case of fire or panic during business hours the increased weight on any portion of the floor might cause it to give way, as all would have to pass out through the two entrances mentioned. As these buildings cover five lots, I would recommend that new doors be made in the centre of the building fronting on Sixth avanue, and slee that a door through the wall on Twentieth street, near the double stairway that extends from the first story to the second atomy and that all doors in the first story and that all doors in the first of open outward."

That store was inspected by Inspector Cavitton the 18th of December, and he reported; "It has three scuttles with wooden steps, and one buikhead with stairs. There are three lines of stairs, two feet and a half wide, from the third to the fourth story, also a line three feet wide from the first to the fourth story, and one line three feet and a half wide from the first to the second story. It is occupied in the first story, used as a salesroom for fancy and dry goods and a wareroom, by fifty males and 150 femines of the stairs of the second story, it is occupied in the first story, used as a suckrooma, by two males and forty females, and in the fourth story, used as a workrooma, by two males and forty females." His recommendation was: Extra means of escape."

No report of any alterations in that store has been entered on the inspection book in the Department of Buildings, but Superintendent Dudley has under consideration the necessary improvement for the protection of life and for means of escape.

Bluxome & Co.'s store is at 339 and 341 Sixth avenue. In the report of his inspection of that store, Chief Giequei said: "The only means of that store, Chief Giequei said: The only means of the transpection of that store. Chief Giequei said: The only means of that store, Chief Giequei said: The only means of that store, Chief Giequei said: The only means of search of the would prevent the employees and others from making their exit by any means other than the

293, and 295, occupied by Ehrich & Co. "The means of exit from the upper stories." he reports, "are by stairways in the east and west sides of the building and by an enclosed bridge, which extends from the second story to the building at 397 West Twenty-fourth street, a part of which is occupied as a restaurant, and attached to this establishment. One hundred and fifty persons are employed in the first atory, fifty in the second, and seventy-five in the third, principally femnies. The elevator is in the third, principally femnies. The elevator is in the rear of 295. It requires trap doors to secure it, as a large quantity of inflammable goods are packed and kent in the rooms through which it extends. I consider the premises dangerous, as they are complicated in their construction, having been used formerly as dwelling houses. I would recommend that the passageways in the upper stories be kept clear of goods at all times, and that the iron bars be removed from the rear windows and outside means of exit be constructed in the rear of 295. from the upper stories to the roof of the extension in the rear. The extablishment transacts a large amount of business, which causes a great number of persons to visit the building, nine-tenths of whom are females. If a fire should take place during business hours and a panic ensue, the result would be the loss of many valuable lives."

Inspector Cavitt, in his report of Ehrich & Co. store on the 29th of January, said: "It has two soutiles, one three by live feet, with scood wide stairs, and one two by three feet, with scood wide stairs, and one two by three feet, with scood wide stairs, each four feet wide, from the first to the third story. The heistway is without trap doors, but is fully provided with rails. It is occupied in the first story, used as salesroom for fancy and dry goods, by thirty males and fifty-five females, and in the third story, used as a workroom, by ten males and thirty-five females." His recommendation was: "Hoistway openings requiring trap doors."

STERN BROTHERS.

In the report of his inspection of the building occupied by Stern Brothers at 32, 34, and 36 West Twenty-third street, Chief Giequel said: "The principal salesrooms are in the first and second stories. There is a well hole from the first story to the roof in the centre of the building, opening on all the floors. There is only one stairway from the upper stories leading to the building in Twenty-third street on the east side of the premises. There are employed in the fourth story fifty females and twenty males, and in the fifth story twenty females. There is a portable iron ladder in the fourth story intended to be thrown out of the window and placed against the wall. I would recommend that a stationary fire escape be placed in the rear from the fifth story window to the roof of the extension at 32. I would also recommend that notices be posted in the building directing persons to the passageway over the extension to Twenty-second street. This will relieve the main stairway. The stairway in the Twenty-third street building is not large enough for a large number of frightened persons, in the case of fire. This stairway blocked for an instant in such a case, the loss of life would be terrible." STERN BROTHERS.

case of fire. This stairway blocked for an instant in such a case, the loss of life would be terrible.

That building was inspected by Inspector Lewis on the 12th of December, 1878. He reported: "It has scuttle and iron ladder. There is one line of stairs, four feet wide, from the first to the fifth story, and there is one from the first to the fifth story, and there is one from the first to the fifth story. The elevator has trap doors on all floors and rails. The first story is used as a store, the second as a store, the third as salesroom and offices, the fourth as a factory, and the fifth as a storage room. It has no fire escape." His recommendation was: "An outside fire escape." On the 17th of February, 1879. Inspector McNamara reported: "Good stationary wooden steps from the fourth story down to the roof of the extension have been provided, which, in my opinion, makes the means of escape sufficient."

Referring to the recommendations made by the Fire Department to the Department of Buildings. Mr. C. K. Hyde, Chief of the Bureau of Fire Escapes and Iron Work of the latter department, said that many of the recommendations were senseless, and that in some cases the Department of Buildings had no power to order the alternations or improvements recommended. "We have no power to compel the proprietors of these stores to construct the doors so that they shall open outward," he said. "The law applies only to theatres, churches, and public buildings. Some of the proprietors have so constructed them, but they did so of their own accord. But I think that means for getting out of the first story of any of these large retail stores by the ordinary doorways are sufficient. The danger, if it comes, will be in the upper stories; but we are now ordering alterations, so that if a fire starts in one end of a building, and cuts off escape by a stairway near by, escape can be made by as stairway in the other end. Nevertheless, after putting in extra stairs, if the employees are frightened and rush down the stairs, the probabil

SPEEDING FAST TROTTERS.

The Sunday Events of the Roads and the Brushes at Fleetwood.

The fine weather yesterday brought out many of the best horses upon Seventh, St. Nicholas, and Jerome avenues. There were some very exciting brushes. Mr. Shepherd F. Nicholas, and Jerome avenues. There were some very exciting brushes. Mr. Shepherd F. Knapp drove his spiendid bay team of Messenger Durcos, letting them out several times at a speed that was aimost equal to 2:30. Mr. George Dickerson drove his fast pacer Tormentor and mate, and the team never appeared better. Mr. William Ridobock's fine bay mare Lena Case and Mr. William Drennen's black golding Newbrook attracted a good deal of ing Newbrook attracted a good deal of attention. Two horses that everybedy look for every day are Mr. Seaman Lichtenstein and Mr. Mr. Seaman Lichtenstein and Mr. Mr. Seaman Lichtenstein attention. Two horses that everybody jook for every day are Mr. Seaman Lichtenstein and Mr. G. Salter's young ones. Mr. L. S. Hill of Hartford drove a horse which is said to be very promising, and able to do a mile in 2:34's at any time. Mr. Michael Gaivin's brown mare Lady Gilmore showed great speed. Mr. Thos. Canary's chestnut gelding Johnny McGowan and Mr. Hamilton Brooks's Luzzie Keeler flew down the road yesterday afternoon in a style that is not often beaten. Mr. Beach, the broker, brought out a new bay mare that he calls Gentles Annie, that made a sensation, and Mr. Peter Muldoon exhibited the speed of his new Western bay gelding Dick Moore. There was a great cloud of dust as Mr. William Dewey came along behind the bay mare Lady Everard at a 2:28 gait. An exciting brush between Barney Spaulding's gray mare Lady Lambert and John Higgins's bay gelding Jake Booms was won by the former by a neck.

Fleetwood Park was crowded with horsemen, who took great interest in the fast trotting. On the track over fifty horses were exercised, including many first-class trotters. Mr. John J. Quinn of the Eureka stables of Harlem appeared on the track with the roan mare Lou, who went to a road wagon a half mile in 1:13. J. Barry's gray mare Lady Kelso mades a mile in 2:31, and repeated in 2:31. She afterward trotted a quarter in 35's seconds. Mr. John H. Harbeck's chestnut mare Ethel, by Messenger Ouroc, dam by Harry Clay, was driven by her owner to the half-mile pole in 1:10.

A YOUTHFUL SOLDIER'S DEATH.

Shot in the Head, he Becomes Insane, and Dies in a New Jersey Asylum.

Lewis B. Vere, who died at the Hudson County (N. J.) Insane Asylum on Wednesday, was born in New York thirty-two years ago. In 1861, at the age of 12 years, he enlisted in the army as a drummer boy, and served under Gens. McClellan and Selgwick. When his term of service expired he reënlisted in the Second Massachusetts as a private.

He was one of the smallest and youngest soldiers in the army. In March 1855, while in battle, his Captain was shot and killed, and the same hall generated Vere's head. From that time his mind was affected. After the war he removed with his mother and two brothers. removed with his mother and two brothers, who were also in the war, to Jersey City, and lived at 71 Belmont avenue. About two months ago he became insane, and was soon after re-moved to the asylum.

BRIEF MENTION.

In Trenton, N. J., is a snapping turtle which draws a child's express wagon. The cottages at Long Beach have all been leased for the summer at \$500 each. Miss Rila Kellum recently caught one hundred bluefish a one alternoon in the great South Hay. The ariesian well at Paterson has reached a depth of .886 feet, but the drill still meets the solid red sandstone, and no water has been found. and no water has been found.

The clerks of the principal dry goods stores are moving, with a probability of success, to secure a general closing at neon on Saturdays during the summer.

St. Succaventure Church, at West Paterson, N. J., was consecrated vesterday, Histop Corrigon officiating. The cerumony took place at 8.20 of took in the morning. The German-American Independent Citizens Associa-ion of the Tenth Assembly District met on Saturday vocating at 107 East Foorth street, and organized a Ger-nan Hancock and English Club.

man Hancock and Emplish Club.

Dr. Hermann W. Gedicke, a Newark Alderman, has been arrested on the complaint of Mary Conningham, who charges him with having commuted malpractice upon her. He gave hait beiner Poince Justice Ricord tur his appearance before the next Grand Jury.

On the farm of Major Green of Hoboxia, N. J., thirty two horses that are renied out for military parades find a home. The famous black charger that Gen. Saler rides in division parades is on the Major's farm. Every evening the horses to through a military dress review.

Arnold Richan, a cabinetmaker, was found dead on the floor of his room, at \$22 West Porty-first street, yesterday. He had been out of work for months, and, tired of heim supported by his son, who is a circk in a Broadway jurnitme store, had carried out a threat of suicide. way in little store, has carried out a threat of success. Four carrier piecons were liberated at Strudenville. Olito, at 7:40 o'clock on Saturday morning. The distance to flix city, 343 miles, was not made in quick time, own in the rain and atversa wind. J. B. Welsia's tird arrived at 7:50 A. M. yesterday, W. Verrander, dr.'s, at 8:37, W. Verrander's at 10:30, and J. B. Welsia's at 1:30 F. M.

West Twenty-first street." On the 1st of April he reported: "An outside fire escape on the rear of the buildings has been provided."

EMBIGH & CO.

In Eighth avenue Chief Gicqual inspected the three-story brick building at 287 289, 291,

HELLER, THE SNAKE CHARMER

His Wonderful Power Over Reptiles, whether READING, Pa., July 3 .- He was searching among the underbrush near the brow of the Neversink. An old man past 60, gray and weather beaten. He was high enough on the hill to obtain a splendid view of the beautiful valley of the Schuyikill, hemmed in on both sides by spurs of the Blue Mountains. The old man was Michael Heller, known far and wide in these parts as the great anake bite curer and anake charmer. He was hunting herbs for his medicines. He gained his knowledge from his father, who had gained it from his grandfather. It had been handed down from father

to son for many generations.

Heller continued his search, and paid but little attention to the sketching party near by. He crept on all fours, with his face near the gray rocks under the brush.

Hunting a copperhead?" he was asked. "No, but you'll find them hereabouts on hot days," he replied, scarcely taking time to look up. Ten minutes later he consented to join us

His gray eyes sparkled over a cup of light claret. "Oh, yes," said he, "I've travelled over all these hills. Sometimes I think the snakes themselves know me. To-day I was hunting a few roots I need. Snakes this year are bad, and they're making bad work already. The very hot weather we had early this year brought the snakes out earlier, and they're as full of poison now as they generally get late in August. But it don't matter much to me how poisonous they are; I generally get the better of them. Copperheads are the worst. Yes, I never lost a case. Of course I don't want to talk too much about myself. I don't want to advertise myself either, because I make no charges for healing people of snake poison. I work in an iron mill in winter in Reading; work hard, and don't follow this business as business. It wouldn't pay. But I spend a good deal of my time on the hills. I study the habits of these poisonous snakes, and it keeps a person right busy. I am likely to be called away

deal of my time on the hills. I study the habits of these poisonous anakes, and it keeps a person right busy. I am likely to be called away from home most any time. One day I may be brought by parties living fifty miles from my home to treat persons bitten by copperheads or rattlessnakes. I might name you hundreds of cases of snake bites I have cared. The great trouble is I don't test to the sufferers soon enough. Generally people wait too long. I've got nothing against regular doctors. They're good in their piares, but they don't understand snake poison. When a copperhead snaps and cuts there is only one thing I know can draw out the poison—"

"And that is?" I ventured to ask.

"Stuff made from the roots and herbs I gather just about where the lazy serpents sun themselves on the rocks. I don't know but one person who knows it, because it's a secret. That one is me. I'm going to tell my son when I think it's time, but I'm in no burry about it. I'll have to take him along to show him how the leaves look and where the roots grow. Then he must know how to cook them, and afterward how to use the medicine. No. I'm not afraid of the most poisonous snake that grows. Of course I don't know anything about cobras and the poisonous fellows of the very hot countries. But I mean to talk about the snakes of this latitude. They have poison enough. Just think how a limb swells after being cut by a copperhead! Only a short time ago a woman was badly bitten at a camp meeting. She got out of her tent early in the morning to make a fire. She reached under the stove for wood, and a copperhead. That had crawled there during the night, cut her in the hand. The snake crawled in there to get warm. The snake crawled in there to get warm. The people at once flied her with whisker, and her arm, from the elbow down, swelled until the skin burst. It was twice its size. She was in a very bad way. I was sent for as a last resort, but before I got her safe she had to lose the finger that had been bitten. The poison nearly made her crazy. Talk

em up and walk away with them. I don't go to a snake with a club or a rock, of course not. Charming a snake is no more than taking it by kindness. Handling it without being bitten is another thing. A snake must get used to you before you can feel ande. It must first feel that it is safe before it will become peaceful. There is everything in handling it when you pick it from the ground or the rocks. I never ailow any one with me to kill a snake. Copperheads are the sneaks of the hills. They lay low and cut people in all sorts of wars, generally in the feet, face, or fingers. Rattiesnakes give an alarm, copperheads never do. The bite of a copperhead is worne than that of a rattier. I can tell the kind of snake the minute I see the bite; I don't care how long afterward. The skin around the wound made by a young snake turns chestnut color; by an old snake it will be darker. The bite of an old copperhead will kill very quick. I heard of a boy who died in two hours. They sent for me by horse and wargon, but before I got there the boy was nearly black. He had been cut in the head by a very old snake. I hunted for that snake two weeks, anyhow, but I never saw any traces of her. She got away. I was curlous to see her, and I left sorry because I did not get the chance. Of course, I like the business very much. I like it because I have done a great deal of good. My father and, grandfather never made any charges. All they took was their expense in coming. Milk is used considerably in killing poison. In the summer I am never without my more in the motions I go through with over a snake bite 'pow-wowing.' Fow-wowing the would be there is a special prayer and in a low tone of voice as I rub. That's what they call pow-wowing is believed in by very many in this section of the State, especially among the German dialect it is called 'brauche.' Pow-wowing is done for burns, sores, erysipelus. Wildfire,' and similar adiments. It is an old German duster it is called 'brauche.' Pow-wowing is done to have a sore and in the same of the heads and ratters lay very low. The hotter the weather is, the more they come out."

The search for "better game," as old Mike styled the poisonous reptiles, was given up. "I'm sorry I could not have a chance to show you a little something," he concluded, "but some other time we may meet again;" and the old man went further up the hill in search of his mysterious herbs and roots.

FOLLOWED BY A CHEETAH. Adventures in the Jungles of India-A Hun

"Out of India," an old jungle sportsman sald, "very little is known about the chetah. Some years ago they had one of these animals in the Central Park managerie, but, being pressed for room, they put him into the cago with a Bengal tiger. Now, the chetah is a flore brute enough, and a hard and vicious fighter at times, but he is not safe in tiger's cage. In the morning a dead cheeta lay within the bars, and one of the chief curiosities of the not very extensive collection of beasts in the garden was lost The appearance of the cheetah is remarkable He is as tall as the tiger, or taller, but, though very sinewy and strong, he seems to lack muscular development, and his body is so thin that he always looks half starved. The old writers called him the 'hunting leopard,' and it may be that he was once trained to assist in the chase. But, so far as my experience goes, he has a marked preference for two-legged game He is cruel, cowardly, and horribly treacher ous. He will patiently and silently follow traveller for miles through the jungle, keeping all the time within eighty or a hundred yards o him, drawing nearer when the man's back is turned toward him, and falling again to the rea the moment his intended victim faces him. In such emergencies safety rests only in unceas-ing vigilance. The cheetab never springs upon a man whose eyes are fixed upon him, but le the traveller remain for many minutes with his to pay the forfeit for his carelessness. Onickly the brute creeps within springing distance and like a flash, is on his victim. His long claws and sharp, cat-like teeth soon do the work of destruction, and another is added to the appallingly long list of persons who are an nually destroyed by wild beasts in India.

"I have heard curious stories from Indian raveliers about the horror of journeying through the jungle at night with one of these creatures on the track. A native hunter once told me his experience on such an occasion. He started at sundown to cross a track of entirely uncultivated and uninhabited country, extending over a space of about eighty miles. He was armed with the long and not very offective musket used by men of his profession, and, as usual, it was loaded, not with ball, but with an immense charge of powder and a handful of slurs, such as would kill a deer at close quarters, but which would not be trusted to dispose of a tiger or a chetah, unless at very short range. It was the hunter's intention to travel on foot until midnight, and then light a fire to keep off wild beasts, and sleep until daylight. But when the time for rest came, the hunter made an unpleasant discovery. He had forgotten his matches, and could not kindle a fire. While still engaged in searching the canvas bag in which he thought he had placed them, his attention was attracted by two bright objects that seemed to flash upon him from a distance of nearly a bundred yards away, and he knew that a cheetah was watching him. Though he could see nothing of the animal except its eyes, the brute avidently saw him plainly enough, for no sooner did he look in its direction than it slunk off and disappeared. But to sleep in the darkness when those eyes had once fallen upon him was, he knew, certain death. There was nothing to do but to walk on, and he started at a brisk pace. Every two minutes or so for the next hour he turned and looked around, and each time he did so he found that the cheetah had crept softy up to within forty or fifty yards of him. It drew off the instant he turned his face to it. This mode of pursuing his journey was, to say the least of it, irksome, and the Hindoo determined to end it if possible. He decided to walk on for a period long enough to give the cheetah had crept soft, but not exactiy in the way he had hoped. The cheetah's progress in some measure, resembled that of a stone dropping to the eart through the jungle at night with one of these reatures on the track. A native hunter once old me his experience on such an occasion

scoping. Its claws and accerated the funer severely, but encountering the unexpected shock from the tree in the rear, it bounded saide a few yards without completing & work. Seeing its expocted prey facing it, the cowardly brute tried even then to sneak awar, but it was too close this time, and the heavy charge of situas that was intended for the paddy bird of dreamland tore its throat open, and stretched it itieless upon the ground.

"My own personal experience of the cheetah its confined to a single adventure, possibly more amusing than dangerous; and yet I shouid hardly care to have it happen often. I was an inmate of what was called a boarding house, but what was, really, a hotel at Jubbulpore. It was scorching hot weather, and at night all the guests had their beds carried out into the open space before the house, and slept under the stars until morains. The proprietor of the hotel, who was a widower, and his little four-year-old daughter, followed this habit also. The proprietor was, I think, the fattest man I ever saw. He was so large and ungainly that as he waiked he was compoiled, as it were, to hold up his superfluous flesh with his arm, so that he was, so to speak, a constant burden to himself. We had heard that a chetah had been seen in the neighborhood, but we never considered this animal especially dangerous, except under such conditions as I have airrady mentioned, and on the night of which I am speaking we went to bed in the open air as usual. Our company on that occasion numbered, I think, about eighteen persons, including our host and his little daughter. I had been ascend to comprise every key of the human voice. The child was shrieking with terror, her father seemed to be praying, although an occasional curse interiarded his petition for mercy, the native servants, who had been aroused first, were yelling incomprehensible directions from a distance, a dozen men were swearing vicerously, and a wealthy half-casto merchant was fruitlessly essaving to crawling fracefully in the air, and his righ

Walking on the Water. W. C. Soule, who patented an invention for walking on water a year ago, gave an exhibition of his apparatus on the Harlem River yesterday. It consists of two "shoes" of thin zinc, five teet long, ten inches wide, and five deep. There is a socket in the centre of eac for depositing the foot, but around that secket the shoe hollow and sirtight. It sains about four inches whe stepped in. Undergoath, at each end is an automatic partial seven inches deep, shaped like a Venetian brind When moving forward, the blades upen in order to affor no obstruction to the water, but in pressing the shoe bac they close. This gives a purchase for the hind les, which earlies the fore leg to advance. Mr. Sonie at first warke erross the river in street clothes, but afterward, when it a bathing out, pushed the shoes into the stream, swam and flusted in a sitting posture. He was led to the investion by a desire to oflow snipe in Wayne Countr, where was reared. The shoes enabled him to preterat wooded awaings, where the water was often too deep for wating, and where a host would have been toseless. He found them also to afford a comfortable seat in flabing.

Wenk Eyes, Sore Eyes, and Infiamed Eyelids Styes, &c., rapidly cured by using Dr. Becker's celebrate Eye Balsam. Sold by all druggists Depot. 6 Bowery. — &h Oh ! My Hend Aches!

A DURL ROCHEFORT DID NOT FIGHT.

Why he Called on M. Hochette, Newspaper Publisher, and What Came of it. The sword-thrust which laid Rochefort on his back upon his bed of exile has called public attention anew to the once famous Paris jour-nalist. It has also had the unexpected result of demonstrating the fond indulgence of the French press for this spoiled child of journalism. Neither the intemperate violence of his writings nor his political adventures have seceeded in wholly alienating the affection of the French public.

The first cause of this indulgence is the admiration always felt in France for wit and talent. Fifteen years ago Rochefort was the chroniqueur of the Figaro. Some one intro-duced him to the author of "La Dame aux Camelias." "Ah! monsieur." cried Alexandre Dumas, " I have just been reading your chroniques. What a talent you have!" After such a commendation from such a mouth, a French writer can commit a great many follies without losing favor.

Another excuse for the indulgence of the French where Rochefort is concerned is his hot-headedness, his chivalrous, blind courage, a quality which will always command Gallic sympathy. In fine, the good nature of the man. his sweetness and obligingness with his friends, his madcap behavior, have always

made and kept him popular.

Cham, the caricaturist, who had a great adniration for Rochefort's wit, could never understand his friend's violence and exaggera-tions. "No one," he said in the Lanterne days, "will ever be able to convince me that Roche-fort is not every night carried off by masked bandits, who force him to write these dreadfu things, pistol at throat."

There is one other peculiarity of Rochefort's character of which the French people give him the benefit as an extenuating circumstance. In the midst of a universal skepticism he has always been a fanatical believer in the family. showing a passionate tenderness for his chil dren, which gave him a unique place among Paris newspaper men. It is a queer fact that all his more serious duels, like the one to which he owes his latest wound, and, perhaps, a prolongation of exile, have grown out of this exaited sentiment of fatherly devotion. When, in 1869, he had to take refuge in Beigium, afar from that Boulevard which was his life, it was his love for his daughter that made him an exile. The story is a forgotten one, and was very badly told at the time. Of the four persons who knew the truth, Rochefort has never deigned to open his lips; Vetor Noir was murdered soon after by Prince Pierre Bonaparte; Rochette, the printer, in prosecuting Rochefort in the courts of the empire, gave a version of the facts that was favorable to himself, and the fourth, M. Blavet, a Paris journalist, was not allowed to testify on the trial. But he has told the story since, and here it is as we have it from his lips:

At that time the first nine numbers of the Lanterne had appeared. Its astonishing success had brought into the field a hundred would-be rivals that lacked nothing save Rochefort's sovereign popularity and nerveto achieve a like fortune. One of these ephemeral publications was the Infizible, in which men of the passe police abused Rochefort as the worst of malefactors. One of the writers was Marchal, called De Bussy, who died drunk in an alleyway. Villemessant, who had at one time employed him as a collecting agent, pronounced over him this characteristic funeral oration:

"To-morrow they are going to plant him," The other writer was a Pole a Count de Stamirowski, known as Stamir. Dingy fellows, the pair of them.

One morning Victor Noir and Blavet, who were then writing for Figaro, were eating breakfact together at a restaurant. Suddenly, his face pallid, his eyes starting out of his head, Rochefort burst into the room. In his hand he held the last number of the Infecible.

"Read it!" he said to his two friends in a sharp, curiously jerky voice.

As they read, the blood mounted to their foreheads and disgust to their lips. The paper was one long, villainous distribe agrainst Roche all his more serious duels, like the one to which he owes his latest wound, and, perhaps, a pro

those of a maniac.

What are you going to do? we asked, Noir and I, in a breath.

"What am I going to do? Parbleu, I am going to kill Rochette."

"Rill Rochette! You are not in earnest? He is only the ignorant publisher of these infamics. It is the authors who deserve an exemplary punishment—not their tool.

"I! cried Rochefort, I compromise myself with these policemen, these escaped convicts! I cross my sword with their poniards! I sign for them, even in their own blood, a certificate of respectability! Never! I am going to kill Rochette."

Say what they could, they could not budge him from this resolution. When his rage was a little calmed, they said: You want to kill Rochette; very well. But kill him with all the forms and ceremonies, so as not to expose yourself to the enemies who spy your every action. We will be your seconds."

Rochefort consented, on condition that the duel should be an immediate one. The three men jumped into a carriage, and were landed at the publisher's, Boulevard Mont Parnasse, Rochefort by this time had recovered his sangfroid, and almost smiled as he climbed the stairs.

After some minutes the printer, who had been

stairs.

After some minutes the printer, who had been notified by his foreman of the visit, made his notified by his foreman of the visit, made his notified by his foreman of the visit, made his notified by his foreman of the visit.

notified by his foreman of the visit, made his appearance—a touch looking fellow, solid as a Hercules, six feet high. Victor Noir was no baby, but he looked like one by the side of him. The Colossus came in smiling obsequiously.

"Monsieur," said Rochefort without any presmble, "my name is Henri Rochefort. I need not explaim my errand." His voice was clear and firm and firm. "I confess," stammered Bochetts, "that I do

"I confess," stammered Rochette, "that I do not comprehend—"
"You are going to comprehend," interrupted Rochefort, turning pale, "Do you acknowledge having printed in the journal, the Inflexible, of which you are the responsible conductor, an article insulting to Mile. Rochefort?" "Certainly. What of it?" What of it? "What of it? To you accept the responsibility for these infamous calumnies?" I accept the responsibility for everything I print."

mous calumnies?"

"I accept the responsibility for everything I print."

"In that case." went on Rochefort, who was making a terrible effort to restrain himselt, "if you are a man of honor, and I hope you are, things will go smoothly. Your place, your hour, your weapons?"

Rochette gave a great laugh.

"Oh! it's a duel you're after, is it?"

"Unless it is a contre-danse." Rochefort began to look dangerous again.

"But, my dear sir, you overlook a detail, which I hasten to bring to your notice. I am a Spaniard, and in my country we do not understand the duel except body to body, kuife in right hand, mantle on left."

"That's all one to me—knife, dagger, poniard, canon—I'm your man. Let usgo down to the street and have it out without any more delay."

Rochette did not laugh any longer. He stammered some unintelligible words.

"Yes or no?" shouted Rochefort. "Will you give me satisfaction for these lies printed by you about my daughter?"

A timid "No" was the response of the demoralized Hercules. It had barely been uttored when a vigorous slap fell on Rochette's mouth.

"Ah! Monsiour Rochefort," said the giant, supporting himself against the wall, "that was not right."

The three journalists laughed. Rochefort quietly drew out a card.

"I't that slap of mine hurts you, Monsieur, you can come for a plaster whenever you please."

piense."

Eight days later, Rochefort was condemned, on the unsupported testimony of Rochette, to a four months' imprisonment. He fled to Brussels and the house of Victor Hugo.

IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The double-barrelled holiday which the

shifting of Independence Day from the Fourth to the Fifth has given the stockbrokers and their victims caused a general stagnation in business at the close of the week. There was a general disposition to treat Saturday as a holiday, and many large houses were closed. Although the Stock Exchange was nominally open, the business transacted was next to nothing. In days gone by, when speculators were moderately prudent, the eve of a double holiday used to be a good day for selling stocks Something-the collapse of the world, an attack of indigestion-might disable the great operators in the forty-eight hours, and it is an ac cepted maxim of Wall street lore that "the unexpected is always bearish." Hence the strong close of the market on Saturday was a surprise to many persons. The immediate cause of the high prices at the close was the attempt made to squeeze the bears in Lake Shore. The transfer books were closed, and the bulls, seizing the opportunity, tried to make the lending stock scarce. Many a timid bear naturally hastened to cover, and the closing of these short contracts gave a momentary strength to Lake Shore, which was reflected by the whole list.

The present prices of stocks are unquestionably very high. Whether they are too high remains to be seen. But it seems impossible that any new development can justify a further rise, while a cutting of rates, a failure in the grope,

or a bad railroad accident, would inevitably bring about a decline. Although the exports continue very large, the market abroad is by no means a paying one. The price of wheat has fallen considerably in London, and reports from England and France foreshadow an excellent harvest in both countries. A good deal has been said by the bulls about the failure of the harvest in Germany, but, according to the latest advices, the injury done to the crops by rain has been greatly overrated. Besides, Germany does not depend upon this country for her grain, and there is a manifest attempt, as shown by Prince Bismarck's recent order about pork, to keep our products out of the German markots.

The storms which have been raging in the Northwest have not been as bad probably as at first supposed, but they have done a good deal of harm. The winter wheat is known to be poor in quality and short in quantity, and, unless the spring crop turns out above the average, the bulls will find their prophecies of mag-

nificent crops unfulfilled.

The argument that, because money is plentiful and easily borrowed at 2 per cent, stocks must advance, is a remarkable fallacy. If business of any kind was paying, there would be a mass of borrowers in the money market, who would be only too glad to pay much higher rates for money. The business men and the stock speculators who believed in higher prices would eagerly borrow, even if the profits of stock transactions were only at the rate of 4 per cent., for that would be a clear gain of 2 per cent. The ease of the money market is due to the lack of safe investments rather than to the supposed exuberance of the wealth of the country. Besides, the mass of the investors prefer, just as Mr. Vanderbilt does, to invest their money in Government bonds, rather than in stocks which are the playthings of unscrupulous

Some of the low-priced stocks, which have not yet been taken hold of by the professional manipulators, have lately been attracting the attention of investors of a speculative turn of mind. But they should be touched with great caution. Some of these securities seem to be very solid, and are spoken of in the highest terms by people conversant with the inside condition of affairs. But the majority are mere bubble schemes, conceived for no better purpose than that of shearing the lambs. Seyeral long-headed bankers express great confidence in the future of the Ontario and Western, the Denver and Rio Grande, and the Chicago. St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha companies. The stock of the former two roads is mostly in strong German hands; while the latter, quite a novice on the board of the Stock Exchange, is represented here by a board of directors of the standing of G. S. Seeney, A. Kountz, David Dows, H. R. Bishop (D. O. Mills's brother-in-law), Benj. Brewster, and R. P. Flower. Being a consolidation of several roads, including the St. Paul and Sioux City, the company is to work nearly 1,000 miles of road at fixed charges of less than \$900 per mile, and with something like \$24,000 of stock per mile. If we compare these figures with those of the Eric, the New York Central, or the Lake Shore, the prospects of the new Northwestern concern appear to be uncommonly encouraging. In any case, the new company will be a formidable competitor for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul people.

The Denver and Rio Grande has just reached Leadville, and shows for the month of June an increase of over \$200,000 in its earnings, as compared with the same month last year. The total mileage of the road, when completed, will be about 900 miles, with fixed charges of about \$25,000 per month.

Upon the whole, it looks as if there were ne longer any money for the speculators in water-ed Eastern stocks, and Greeley's advice to the young man to go West has become applicable to the venturesome individual who has no more legitimate avocation than that of gambling in Wall street.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Sun rises..... 4 33 Sun sets..... 7 27 Moon rises... 2 45 mag warm-rare bat... 8 35 Sun sets..... 7 28 Moon rises... 2 45 mag warm-rare bat... 8 35 Moon rises... 8 37

Arrived-SUNDAY, July & Arrived-Sundat, July 4.

8a New York City, Evans. Bristol.

8a New York City, Evans. Bristol.

8a Neptune, Berry. Boston.

8a Hurworth, Anderson, Quebec.

8a Thomas Turniudi, Hitchsm, Cardiff.

8a Isaac Beil, Lawrence, Norfolk.

8a Guiden Horn, Valdez, Middleborough.

8a Guiden Horn, Colly Liverpool.

8ark Arsuros. Bent, Dunkirk.

8ark Arsuros. Bent, Ghoon, Havana.

8ark Thomas Brooks. Waugh, St. Jago.

8rig Elise, Jorgensen, Maracaibo.

8rig Elise, Jorgensen, Maracaibo.

Sa Canada, from New York June 23, at Havre. Sa Allemania, from New York June 19, at Hamburg.

Ensmess Rofices.

Allen's Brain Food, Botanical Extract, strengthens the brain, cures nervous debility and weakstrengthens the brain, cures nervous dentity and we ness of generative organs; \$1; 6 for \$5. All druggi DITMAN, Astor House; Allen, 315 1st av. Send for circu

Winchester's Hypophosphites
Will cure Consumption. Courbs. Bronchitis. Debility, 24,

BORN.

BASSFORD.—On July 4, 1880, at 8 A. M., to Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Bassford, a son.

MARRIED.

BAILLIE-RANDOLPH.—July 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. N. E. Smith, Ellis H. Rasilite to Ida, daughter of William L. Randolph, all of Brooklyn. GREENLY-CHALMERS.—At West New Brighton, Staten Island, at the residence of the bride's sister, July 1, by the Rev. J. Milton Greene, George A. Greenly to Jessie, daughter of the late Thomas Chalmers, both of June 30, Lewis J. Schaffer to Miss Emcline Young, both June 30, Lewis J. Schaffer to Miss Emeline Young, both of this city.

TURA—LARKIN.—Privately, at the residence of the bride's uncle. Mr. M. Larkin. June 30, by the Rev. Pather Patter, Raphael L. Tura of New York to Namie M. Larkin of Plainfield, N. J.

WARE—SAVAGE.—July 1, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. William F. Morgan. D. D., Charles V. Ware to Harriet Chase, daughter of the late John C. Savage.

DIED.

DONNELLT.—On Saturday, July 3, at his late residence, 264 West 24th st., Thomas L. Donnelly, in the 48th dence, 264 West 24th st., Thomas L. Donnelly, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 7, from Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d st., near 6th ay. Church of St Vincent de Paul, West 25d at, hear out at, at 10 delock.

MAXWELL,—On Sunday, July 4, after a short illness, John, beloved hustand of B Maxwell.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the inneral from his late residence, 81 North 6th st., Brookiyn, E. D.

RIPLES:—At his late residence, 681 5th av., on July 4, of ancins pecturis, George Ripley, Li. D., in the 78th year of his aye.

Funeral at the Church of the Messiah, the Rev. Dr. Collyer's, 34th at and Park av., at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, July Collyer's, 34th at and Park av., at a substant without day, July 7, Belatives and friends are invited to attend without

day July 7.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RODERS.—Eliza, daughter of the late James and Rosanna Rogers, native of Tyrone, Iveland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the function of the family are invited to attend the function of the family are invited to attend the function of the family are invited to attend the function of the family are invited as a family of the family are respectively. The function of the County Cavan, Ireland, aged 37 for the family are respectively invited to attend.

Notice—The members of the family are respectively invited to attend.

Notice—The members of the Renevolent Society attended to St. Vincent de Paul's Church, North 6th st., Rrooklyn. E. D., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother member, Thomas F. Smith, on Thesiar, July 6, at 1 o'clock, share. It o'clock share. It o'clock share. To did Rillason, President.

Solly Gallacques of the family invited to attend the tuneral of the family and the family of th

Special Rotices.

TO TRAVELLERS,

TO TRAYELLES.

Do not leave the city without a houle of DR TOHLAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT. It cures thiolicked, DYSENTERY, COLIG. SEA SICK-NESS, &c.

It is persectly innocent to take internally Over 500 physicians recommend it. Warranted for over 3d years, and hou a bottle returned. A low drops purifies any water and make at wholesome to drink.

Only 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Solid by all druggists.

TO MOTHERS.

COLIC AND ALL INWARD PAINS ARE removed instantly by a few drops of RENNE'S MAGIG till. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle. A MA TOSTLESS PAMILA MEDICINE IN

Rem Dublications.

A BAD BOY'S DIARY. -"It made as laugh till the tears came." 10 ceats. All newsdesiers